



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thought of to-day, as Walter Bagehot aptly said, is likely to be found to be the public opinion of to-morrow. President Tucker writes of this observance at Dartmouth College: "The meeting was one of much needed information, and most helpful, I think, in its influence."

Enthusiasm for Humanity.

In an article, not long ago, in the *Religious Herald*, on "The Moral Equivalent of War," Professor S. C. Mitchell of Richmond College, Virginia, declared that the self-sacrifice involved in war is found in many fields and ways which are free from the carnage and the cruelties of the battlefields,—the self-sacrifice which is the indispensable prerequisite to growth and advancement. "The enthusiasm for humanity," he says, "furnishes a moral equivalent of war. Akin to the claim of missions, it is yet more present in the round of daily duty. It is in this respect that we can rightly take an inventory of the moral elements in the Southern situation. If we regard solely the well-being of the Anglo-Saxon, the presence of the negroes in great numbers among us depresses the mind and darkens the future. If, on the contrary, we enter into enthusiasm for humanity; if we embrace within our affections the possibilities of mankind as a whole; if, in a word, we take the divine standpoint,—we may account ourselves fortunate in the demand for patience, sympathy, statesmanship, self-mastery, ability to promote self-help in the weak as well as wisdom in the strong. As the battle calls forth heroism, so the Southern situation may reveal in us as a people certain moral qualities of rare order, provided we are willing to rise upon our dead selves to higher things. The South has known the discipline of war, of poverty, of political isolation, and of racial difference. In each phase of our bitter experience we have found moral compensation. May it not be that in the most difficult task of racial adjustment we shall gain moral equivalents that will more than offset all our material and social drawbacks?"

Brevities.

... The evacuation of Manchuria is now complete. The last battalion of Russian troops has left Harbin and China is now resuming possession of the country.

... Count Lamsdorff, the former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died recently at San Remo, Italy, is said to have been the first to take up and support the suggestion of an international conference for an arrest of armaments. During the whole of the foreign secretaryship of Count Mouravieff, who issued the Czar's Rescript in 1898, Lamsdorff was the real director of the foreign policy of Russia.

... The first delegate of Great Britain to the Hague Conference will be Sir A. Nicholson, Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Germany's first delegate will be Mr. von Radowitz, ambassador at Madrid.

... The German Peace Society, at its recent meeting at Eisenach, adopted a resolution urging that the matter of limitation of armaments be made the subject of serious examination at the Hague Conference.

... Both Belgium and France will be represented in the second Hague Conference by men who represented them ably in the first, the former by Mr. Auguste Beernaert, the latter by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

... King Haakon has recently declared that Norway, as the country which awards each year the Nobel Peace Prize, is peculiarly pledged to use her influence in the promotion of international friendship and peace.

... The *Christian Endeavor World* declares that "the announcements already made give ground to believe that it [the Jamestown Exposition] will disgrace the United States by exalting brutality and barbarism instead of advances in the arts of civilization, murder instead of philanthropy, and hatred instead of Christianity. The military and naval features are put in the forefront."

... A dispatch from Vienna, March 9, stated that it was asserted in diplomatic circles there, that the negotiations between Russia and Japan had led to an agreement to submit in future all questions in dispute to a court of arbitration. This report ought to be true. Japan and Russia have certainly experienced enough of the horrors and expenses of war to last them for all time to come.

... Andrew Carnegie's peace address at St. Andrews University, of which 100,000 copies have been published in this country, has been translated into German under the title "Pacific Arbitration," and more than 160,000 copies sent to teachers in the German empire.

... The American Humane Society, Albany, N. Y., Dr. Wm. O. Stillman, president, asks the clergymen of the country to devote one sermon in April each year to the subject of "Mercy." A "Mercy Sunday" has become an established custom in parts of the United States. The Humane Society desires to make it universal and pleads for "a word in behalf of the 1,750,000 children between the ages of ten and fifteen who are compelled to work for wages in the United States." This plea, as well as that for kindness to dumb animals, ought to be heard and heeded by all clergymen, whether they are able to have a "Mercy Sunday" or not.

... The Union of the Hungarian Women's Societies has created a committee on peace and arbitration.

... *Leslie's Weekly* says that "President Roosevelt's request to Great Britain to join the United States in submitting to the powers a treaty prohibiting the sale of intoxicants and opium among uncivilized races is one of the most notable recent developments of the spirit of international morality, which is coming to be recognized more and more in the dealings of one nation with another."

... The cost of the British army has in five years grown from \$100,000,000 to \$180,000,000 annually; that of the navy from \$120,000,000 to \$178,000,000.

... A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., on March 19, stated that Hon. Seth Low, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Gen. James Grant Wilson and others had that day

waited on Governor Hughes suggesting that the State Legislature give some official recognition to the Peace Congress to be held in New York beginning on the 14th of this month, that the Legislature provide for official representation in the Congress, and that a suitable appropriation be made for the entertainment of the delegates from other states and from abroad. We have not heard what action has been taken in response to the suggestion.

. . . In our last issue we mentioned the action of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce in approving the propositions put forward last year by the Mohonk Arbitration Conference for discussion at the Hague Conference, namely, a general treaty of arbitration, the creation of a permanent congress of the nations, and the limitation and, if possible, the reduction of armaments. We have since learned from H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Mohonk Conference, that more than fifty chambers of commerce, boards of trade, etc., have taken similar action, the list including the business organizations in most of the larger cities.

. . . The Federal Council of Switzerland has voted a subvention of one thousand francs to the International Peace Bureau at Berne for its work for the current year.

. . . The Agent of the American Bible Society in Japan writes that "the liberal donation of money on the part of Christians in the United States and elsewhere has not only made a deep impression on the minds of the famine sufferers, but also on the nation, as evidence of the Christian spirit of unselfish devotion to the welfare of mankind, regardless of creed and race."

. . . At the peace meeting in London on the 22d of February, held in the studio of Mr. Felix Moscheles, Mr. W. T. Stead, just home from his European peace trip, among other things said: "We are in an enchanted forest, where nothing is real. In Germany the strongest supporter of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's peace policy is the Chancellor, Prince Bülow. The German Emperor is thought to be a menace to the peace of the world. That is all bosh,—but no greater bosh than the ideas prevailing in Germany concerning King Edward, who is described as a Black Magician, weaving spells for the destruction of the German fleet."

. . . It is proposed to "buy, repair and forever maintain the home of the Rev. S. F. Smith (author of 'America') as a memorial of him and as an object lesson in patriotism and love of country." Everybody everywhere is invited to contribute twenty-five cents, and to send it in stamps, if that is more convenient, to D. C. Heath, secretary Smith Memorial Committee, 120 Boylston Street, Boston. This is the kind of monument in which the friends of peace believe, and they will be all the more inclined to contribute in this instance as "America" is the only national hymn, so far as we know, which is entirely free from any suggestion of war or glorification of the war spirit.

. . . The British government has just had its present navy appraised and has found its value to be six hundred and seventy million dollars.

The Reign of Violence is O'er.

(From Longfellow's "The Oscultation of Orion.")

Then through the silence overhead,
An angel with a trumpet said,
"Forevermore, forevermore,
The reign of violence is o'er!"
And, like an instrument that flings
Its music on another's strings,
The trumpet of the angel cast
Upon the heavenly lyre its blast,
And on from sphere to sphere the words
Reechoed down the burning chords,—
"Forevermore, forevermore,
The reign of violence is o'er!"

Peace.

BY KENNETH BRUCE.

Not for thee, proud Holland, is the boast
Of peace fulfilled, nor yet has Hague's fair name
Been hailed as leader of that honored host
Who sought through war's quick death enduring fame.
Thy patriot's fervor humbled haughty Spain;
Thy ocean-bulwarks bade her bow the knee;
But peace 'twixt man and man thou could'st not gair;
Thy precious gift belongs to Liberty.

To thee, Columbia, Goddess of the Free!
The nations turn and raise their suppliant prayer;
Strike gun from fort and ship, till every sea
Shall fling fair freedom's banner to the air.
Then shall the nations rest and fierce war cease,
Lapped in the arms of Universal Peace.

The Hague Conference and the Limitation of Armaments.

BY THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

From the "Nation," the New Liberal Weekly.

The disposition shown by certain powers, of whom Great Britain is one, to raise the question of the limitation of armaments at the approaching Hague Conference, has evoked some objections both at home and abroad, on the ground that such action would be ill-timed, inconvenient and mischievous. I wish to indicate, as briefly as may be, my reasons for holding these objections to be baseless.

It should be borne in mind that the original Conference at The Hague was convened for the purpose of raising this very question, and in the hope that the powers might arrive at an understanding calculated to afford some measure of relief from an excessive and ever-increasing burden. The hope was not fulfilled, nor was it to be expected that agreement on so delicate and complex a matter would be reached at the first attempt; but, on the other hand, I have never heard it suggested that the discussion left behind it any injurious consequences. I submit that it is the business of those who are opposed to the renewal of the attempt to show that some special and essential change of circumstances has arisen, such as to render unnecessary, inopportune, or positively mischievous, a course adopted with general approbation in 1898.

Nothing of the kind has, so far as I know, been attempted, and I doubt if it could be undertaken with any hope of success. It was desirable in 1898 to lighten the burden of armaments; but that consummation is not less desirable to-day, when the weight of the burden has been enormously increased. In 1898 it was already